

# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

THIRTEENTH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1915.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARK IT DOWN--  
JAN. 15 TH.

Annual Mid-Winter  
Reduction Sale Begins That Date.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ECKER T'S STORE,  
"On The Square."

Store closes every evening at 6 o'clock except Saturday

## PHOTOPLAY

THE GUIDING FATE ..... BIOGRAPH  
Jealousy on the part of the husband, who misunderstands the sympathy shown by a neighbor for his young wife, causes all the trouble.

'MIDST WOODLAND SHADOWS ..... VITAGRAPH

Born amid the beauties of nature, Anita meets, like a vision, a man.

They are mutually attracted and wedded amid the most entrancing scenes

eye has ever beheld. With ANITA STEWART and EARLE WILLIAMS.

THE LEGEND OF THE AMULET ..... INDIAN KALEM STORY

Mona's sweetheart hears of a lost sacred amulet, the recovery of which

will end the plague that has attacked her tribe. He sets out for it. With

MONA DARKFEATHER.

LOVE CHARM ..... COLUMBUS COMEDY

Willie, whose greatest ambition is to eat, gets a love powder and

works it on his father.

MONDAY--THE FIRST OF THE ARTHUR JOHNSON SERIAL

WHICH CONSISTS OF A SINGLE REEL PRODUCTION EACH WEEK.

Show Starts 6:15.

Admission 5 cents

## WALTER'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

THE MOONSHINERS ..... KALEM DRAMA

A TWO ACT TRAGEDY OF THE HILLS

The generation-long feud between the Wetlocks and the Bradys burst

out anew when the clans meet on the mountainside.

THE JOBLOT RECRUITS ..... ESSANAY COMEDY

A slap-stick comedy that's immense showing what a lot of recruits had

to go through, in a motion picture studio, in order to qualify for a position.

NO. 87

Admission: 5 cents.

Special after Christmas Sale

Two Cakes of soap & box of Talcum

for 31 Cents.

GET IT WHILE THE SUPPLY LASTS.

People's : Drug : Store

CLEAN UP SALE OF

Winter Suit and Overcoat Fabric.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

Strictly Cash.

J. D. LIPPY, . . . Tailor

DURING JANUARY

20 per cent. reduction on all WINTER Suitings.

Store will close every evening except  
Saturday at 6 o'clock.

Rogers, Martin Company  
Agents for Footers Dye Works.

Did You Ever Use  
Dr. Hudson's Colic Cure?  
How Much Have You on Hand?

## BARBAROUS AND CRUEL TREATMENT

Alleges that Husband Shamefully  
Abused her. Only One New Dress,  
and that a Black One, in Four  
Years. Two Divorces Granted.

Alleging that her husband had  
choked and kicked her, that he forced  
her to work in the fields, and that  
during their four years of married  
life he had bought her only one dress,  
Mrs. Effie B. Brown was granted a di-  
vorce from Charles E. Brown, of Cum-  
berland township, in Adams County  
Court on Friday afternoon.

The testimony in the case was taken  
by J. L. Williams Esq., the com-  
missioner. His report shows that Effie  
B. Hartman and Charles E. Brown  
were married on September 24, 1910  
at Frederick. The evidence at the  
commissioner's hearing showed that  
the wife frequently bore marks on her  
body of abuse by her husband, that  
when she was not well he would com-  
pel her to do manual labor on the  
farm, and that the continued bad  
treatment resulted in her weight be-  
ing reduced from 143 pounds at the  
time of their marriage to less than  
100 pounds when she left him on May  
25 last.

The one dress which the husband  
purchased for his wife during their  
married life was a black one and was  
purchased when he requested her to  
wear mourning on account of the  
death of his brother. The divorce was  
granted on the ground of cruel and  
barbarous treatment.

Mrs. Brown is now living at her  
home near Emmitsburg.

Another divorce granted in Adams  
County Court on Friday was that in  
the case of Gertrude M. Althoff, of  
McSherrystown, against John E. Alt-  
hoff, of Tidioute. Charles S. Duncan  
was the commissioner in this case. His  
report shows that they were married  
on December 26, 1885 in Hanover and  
lived together until September 26,  
1912 when the husband deserted. His  
report shows that for 27 years the  
wife contributed to the support of the  
family, working in a cigar factory in  
McSherrystown. They have two chil-  
dren, one 27 years old and one 21 years  
old. The divorce was granted on the  
ground of desertion.

The Court dismissed the petition of  
the receiver of the East Berlin Rail-  
way Company to bring suit against  
A. A. Gruver.

The Court issued a rule returnable  
January 23, on E. A. Weaver, auditor,  
and the First National Bank, of Get-  
tysburg, to show cause why the audi-  
tor's report filed by Mr. Weaver in  
the estate of Emma C. Johns and S. I.  
Johns should not be opened and re-  
ferred back to the auditor for further  
consideration. The action was brought  
by the Home Building and Loan Asso-  
ciation of Hanover.

Judge Swope on Friday afternoon  
gave this written opinion in the li-  
cense remonstrance cases: "Reputable  
and qualified electors have the right  
to sign different petitions for licenses  
and we will therefore grant the li-  
cense applications of old established  
places which are regular in all re-  
spects, notwithstanding this excep-  
tion."

## GREEKS' CHRISTMAS

Anniversary Reckoned According to  
the Julian Calendar.

Greeks in Gettysburg are quietly  
celebrating their Christmas season.  
Friday was their Christmas Day.  
They follow the Julian Calendar,  
which this year is thirteen days be-  
hind the Gregorian calendar observed  
by Americans. The Julian calendar  
was laid down by Julius Caesar, hence  
the name Julian, and the Gregorian,  
by Pope Gregory. Every hundred  
years, the Julian Calendar falls back  
another day, which is due to a slight  
difference in the time of the earth re-  
volving about the sun.

No services were held in Gettys-  
burg by the Greeks because of being  
few in number here. In Baltimore and  
other cities however, the day was ob-  
served with appropriate services.

## DR. SWALLOW COMING

Will Deliver Address in Bräu Chapel  
on Sunday.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow will deliver a  
lecture on "The Seventh Command-  
ment or Mind Your Own Business",  
under the auspices of the College Y.  
M. C. A. in Bräu Chapel, Sunday af-  
ternoon at 3:45. A general invitation  
is extended to those who may be in-  
terested.

## ALL READY FOR TWO REVIVALS

Methodists will Begin Series of  
Evangelistic Services on Sunday  
Evening. St. James Lutherans  
Begin Monday.

Everything is in readiness for the  
two revivals which will be in pro-  
gress in Gettysburg next week, the  
evangelistic services in the Methodist  
church opening on Sunday evening  
and in St. James Lutheran church  
Monday night.

A series of cottage prayer meetings  
has been held for the past six days by  
the two congregations in various  
parts of the town. The interest taken  
in these meetings and the manner in  
which the members of both churches  
have entered into the work augur well  
for the success of the services which  
will likely occupy the attention of the  
people of town for some weeks to  
come.

Unusual preparations have been  
made for the Methodist revival. A  
platform to accommodate a chorus of  
fifty or seventy five people has been  
built and the music will be a special  
feature of the meetings. Dr. and Mrs.  
Oyler will sing a number of duets and  
the congregational music, using the  
Billy Sunday revival songs, is ex-  
pected to be inspiring. Dr. Oyler's  
opening subject on Sunday evening  
will be "A Call for Volunteers". The  
local pastor has had much success in  
evangelistic work and his sermons  
will be eagerly awaited.

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places which are regular in all re-  
spects, notwithstanding this excep-  
tion."

## REV. LUTHER P. LUDDEN

Lutheran Mission Board Official Taken  
by Death.

Dr. J. A. Clutz, of Seminary Ridge,  
has received notice of the death of  
Rev. Luther P. Ludden, which oc-  
curred at Williston, North Dakota, on  
Thursday. Rev. Mr. Ludden, while not  
a graduate of the local institutions, is  
known to a number of Gettysburg  
people. He was the western secretary  
of the Lutheran Board of Home Mis-  
sions of which Dr. Clutz is now presi-  
dent.

Granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stor-  
rick Recovering.

Little Nancy Arbegast, grand-  
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C.  
Storrick is recovering from the effects  
of the poison she took while playing  
with a friend. She has been removed  
from the Pottsville hospital to her  
home and is now thought to be out of  
danger.

FOR RENT: house and store room,  
No. 15 Chambersburg street. Apply to  
Jacob Stock.—advertisement 1

ARENTSVILLE Summer School  
opens May 3, 1915 and continues eight  
weeks.—advertisement 1

## SOCIETY TO PROBE BEALES' CHARGES

York Benevolent Society Men Dis-  
claim Any Knowledge of their  
Organization being Used to  
Further Brodbeck's Interests.

Charges that the York Benevolent  
Society was an adjunct of the Brod-  
beck political machine and that its  
agents threatened to withdraw sup-  
port from voters declining to aid his  
congressional aspirations, made by  
Congressman-elect Beales, will be  
probed by the society. A committee  
for this purpose, consisting of At-  
torney George Schmidt and William  
R. Horner, cashier of York County  
National bank, was appointed at a  
meeting of the society.

"In my forty years' service on the  
board of the society, I never heard  
any politics discussed at any of the  
meetings", Samuel Small, president of the  
society, stated, when asked as to what  
foundation existed for Mr. Beales'

charges. "Politics are foreign to the  
purpose of the society, and as far as I  
am aware have no part in it. I do not  
know the politics of all the members  
of the board even. I am a strong Re-  
publican, but have never tried to in-  
fluence the politics of any of my em-  
ployees."

Robert S. Frey, who represented  
the Second legislative district of  
York county for two terms in the  
state assembly, will be private secre-  
tary to D. F. Lafear as congress-  
man-at-large it is reported on good au-  
thority. Congressman C. William  
Beales, has not yet made a choice of a  
secretary, and it is said will not name  
his man until nearer the time of his  
inauguration in March. The position  
carries a salary of \$1500 a year.

## LITTLESTOWN

Littlestown—Miss Helen Harner re-  
turned to her home, after having  
spent the holidays in Baltimore, with  
her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs.  
James Leach.

Dr. and Mrs. Chester N. Gitt, of  
Gettysburg and Mr. and Mrs. John C.  
Gitt, of Harrisburg, were guests over  
last Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. George  
Z. Gitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield and daugh-  
ter, Mary, returned to their home in  
Altoona, Monday morning, after  
spending the holidays with Mrs. Mrs.  
Broomfield's mother, Mrs. Mary Long.  
Mrs. Henrietta Yount, daughter,  
Miss Annie, and son, Joseph Yount,  
returned to their home last Saturday,  
after a visit of ten days in York with  
the family of the former's daughter,  
Mrs. George Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. John Basehoar, of  
near town, entertained at dinner, on  
Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Green-  
walt, daughter, Miss Dorothy, and  
sons, Lester and Kenneth, of Young-  
town, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel  
Witmer, Jr., of Hanover.

Mrs. William F. Starr spent sev-  
eral days during last and this week in  
Gettysburg, with the family of her  
daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Stock. Her  
little granddaughter, Angela Stock,  
who visited her grandparents for sev-  
eral weeks, returned to her home with  
her.

## TOOK FATHER'S HORSE

McSherrystown Lad Disappears from  
Home. Warrant Issued.

A warrant was issued by "Squire  
V. H. Lilly, for the arrest of Claude  
Groft, of McSherrystown, charged on  
oath of his father, C. D. Groft, with  
the theft of a horse, harness and  
buggy, on the night of December 31.  
No trace of young Groft has as yet  
been found, although several reports  
have been turned in by persons who  
claim to have seen him in Hagers-  
town and other places.

## OFF FOR EXPOSITION

Mr. and Mrs. Fohl Leave for Panama  
Pacific Show.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fohl, of  
Arendtsville, left Friday to spend  
some time in California, intending to  
visit the Panama Pacific Exposition.  
It is probable that they will visit the  
San Diego Exposition also. Mr. and  
Mrs. Fohl are among the first persons  
from this county to start for the West  
in view of the attractions offered  
there this year.

FOR RENT: the Hollebaugh house  
on Hanover street, eight rooms with  
all conveniences. J. L. Williams, at-  
torney.—advertisement 1

FOR RENT: house with bath. Ap-  
ply to J. E. Snyder.—advertisement 1

## FANS WANT TEAM TO JOIN LEAGUE

Gettysburg Likely to Accept Invita-  
tion from Hagerstown and Fred-  
erick. Meeting Held to Discuss  
Financing this Year's Team.

That, for both financial and other  
reasons, Gettysburg should join the  
five or six city base ball league now  
in prospect for next summer, was the  
general sentiment expressed at the  
meeting called for Friday evening to  
discuss plans for the local team.

# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Published Daily Except Sunday  
Times and News Publishing Company

**W. LAVERE HAVER,**  
Secretary and Treasurer.

**PHILIP R. BIKLE,**  
President

**PHILIP R. BIKLE,** Editor.

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Congress March 3, 1879.**

**BELL PHONE**  
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent per word.

**TO OUR READERS**  
The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan. Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

## With most of the WINTER to Come we have reduced every

### BLANKET AND ROBE

in the store just 20 per cent. from regular prices.

There is a large selection on hand. Not the end of stock that has been picked over.

Reductions as stated in our advertisements are absolutely bona fide.

### Adams County Hardware Co.

### BAZAAR

THE BIGLERVILLE BAND  
will start their  
ANNUAL BAZAAR

On Saturday evening JAN. 9, '15,  
and for one week will hold same in Thomas Brothers' Hall. We cordially invited everybody to participate with us. There will be different kinds of amusements and band concerts every night. We are in great need of help and we kindly ask you all for some support.

Yours very truly,  
BIGLERVILLE BAND.

HERE IT IS AT LAST: THE BEST FOR LITTLE MONEY

### The GRANT ROADSTER

The neatest little car on the market. Can run faster, stick to the road better, and go more miles on less gas than any car built. Sell your horse and get a GRANT. It's cheaper. I am going to give the first buyer a cash present of Thirty-five Dollars. Call at the LINCOLN WAY HOTEL and let me show you what this car will do. I will be able to show the GRANT SIX about the 15th of January.

JOHN F. WALTER,

Agent for Adams County

Furnished : House : For : Rent

My house will be for rent, furnished, from and after MARCH 15 TH. 1915, for a term of six months or one year as the lessee may desire.

Terms on application.

(Mrs.) Marie E. Richard, SPRINGS AVENUE

### PRIVATE SALE

Of 1 Pr. extra fine large Bay

Mules coming 2 years old and 3 Horse colts coming 3 years old;

1 a light Bay trotting colt bred in Kentucky by fancy trotting stock, never handled. The other two are Dark Brown.

One a mare and the other a horse, these colts are well broke to work and drive single and double. These are extra fine colts and will make good drivers and work horses.

CALL OR PHONE.

**M. R. Snider,**  
Harney, Md.

### FOR SALE

TWO FRESH COWS. One

Pair of Mules, coming three years old and well broken.

Call on or write,

**R. F. Lott,**  
304 W. Middle St.

### NOTICE

If you need sewing machine supplies of any kind or your machine needs repairing.

Call on or write,

**R. F. Lott,**  
304 W. Middle St.

### GERMANS BEAT BACK RUSSIANS

#### Kaiser's Troops Battle Way Across Bzura.

#### LONDON ADMITS REVERSE

Teutons Drive Wedge Between Czar's Forces in Effort to Capture Warsaw.

London, Jan. 9.—The Germans have crossed the Bzura river, in Poland, and are only twenty-six miles from the city of Warsaw.

This news is the most important that has come from Russia in several weeks. A hint of it was given in an official report issued at Petrograd, which said that the Germans had captured part of the Russian trenches near the village of Sochaczew. This town is on the east bank of the Bzura river.

Petrograd advices said that the Russians had withdrawn from their first line trenches on the Bzura because of the heavy bombardment conducted by the German artillery. They added that the Russian forces west of Warsaw were holding the trenches on a front running through Wisliski and Mszezonow. Both towns are approximately twenty-six miles west of Warsaw, on a branch of the Vistula river.

This would indicate that the Germans have recaptured Rawa, and are driving a wedge toward the Vistula to the south of Warsaw, thus splitting the Russian forces and completing their campaign for the investment of the Polish capital.

**Million Troops Invade Poland.**  
Berlin, Jan. 9.—A million men have been concentrated by Field Marshal von Hindenburg for a decisive attack upon Warsaw.

General experts declare that the steadiness with which the kaiser's forces in Poland are advancing shows that the Russians will be unable to prevent the fall of the Polish capital.

With the Germans in possession of Mlawa, the Russians will be unable to execute any effective flanking movement to delay the German assault upon Warsaw.

**Great Armies Are Locked In Battle.**  
Petrograd, Jan. 9.—Russian troops are again attacking the Germans at Mlawa, which has changed hands five times since the war began.

The fighting extends east and west from Mlawa over an eighteen-mile front and is resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The Russians are slowly but steadily advancing.

Resumption of the Russian offensive in the Mlawa region was permitted by the success of the Russians in holding back the German drive upon Warsaw from the west. The Russians are repelling the attacks of the Germans, who have crossed the Bzura river.

The slight retirement of the Russians east of the Bzura, which permitted the Germans to cross that stream, was due to the heavy artillery fire of the Germans.

**Vienna Admits Defeat.**  
Vienna, Jan. 9.—An official statement on the progress of the war was given out in Vienna. It follows:

"In the Carpathian forest lands and in the southern part of the crown land of Bukowina, regard for the safety of our advance troops obliged us to fall back on the principal mountain passes before an enemy numerically superior to ourselves."

On the Dunajec river and in Russia Poland there have been here and there some artillery exchanges."

**Caught by Train on Trestle.**

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 9.—Lawrence Wewel, Reuben and Harry Duncan, while crossing a trestle of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the Yorklynne Mills, saw an express train bearing down on them when they were about halfway across. The men jumped twenty feet to the ice in the creek, where there is little water. Wewel fractured both ankles. Reuben Duncan's ankle was broken and Harry Duncan was badly cut.

**Bear Caught in Ice Jam.**

Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 9.—While watching the ice move down the Susquehanna river here residents of Sunbury were surprised to see a big black bear riding down stream on a huge log. It went through a big break in the dam, rolled off, but bobbed up a hundred feet below, again settling itself on the log. Persons living along the stream, and many hunting parties were held without ball.

**U. S. Money Value Rises.**

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 9.—The American dollar is now worth 5 francs 25 centimes (\$1.05) at Berne. This represents a remarkable rise since the opening of the war, when checks on America yielded only 3 francs 50 centimes (70 cents). The rise in exchange is due to the heavy buying of grain in the United States for Switzerland.

**Borrow \$400,000 to Hire Idle.**

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 9.—Without a dissenting vote council agreed to borrow \$400,000 to improve and pave the streets of the city and at the same time furnish employment for men who are idle.

**WANTED: coal stove large enough to heat room 20x30, 124 North Stratton street.—advertisement**

### CARDINAL MERCIER.

Germans Deny Belgian Prelate Was Arrested.



Photo by American Press Association

### FRENCH TAKE ALSACE TOWN

#### Capture Position Only 8 Miles From Muelhausen.

#### FIERCE FIGHT IN SNOW

Shouting "Give Us Back Alsace!"  
Republic's Soldiers Charged Deadly German Machine Fire.

London, Jan. 9.—The capture by French troops of Burnhaupt-le-Haut, only eight miles southwest of Muelhausen, the French objective in Alsace, is announced in an official statement in Paris.

They are now complete masters of hill No. 425, in the Altkirch region, where they have driven the Germans from the positions they had held. The fighting at this point has been fierce for some days.

The statement admits that the Germans had a slight success in the Argonne region, blowing up some of the trenches and forcing the French back twenty yards.

The fighting in lower Alsace is daily growing in intensity around Steinbach, Cernay and Thann, says a dispatch from Geneva. Villages, houses and trenches are taken and retaken at the point of the bayonet, and the casualties on both sides have been extremely heavy.

About 250,000 men in all are engaged on both sides, who are using their heavy guns. The Germans are continuously hurrying reinforcements from the Rhine forts.

General Pau is in command of the French forces, which have made progress despite the fierce resistance of the Germans. French aviators from Belfort are assisting the artillery, the bombing of which is heard day and night in the neighborhood of the frontier.

A dispatch from Belfort gives a good idea of the ferocity of the fighting around Steinbach and Altkirch. It says:

"In taking the German trenches on the heights near Steinbach the French had to ascend steep slopes, which were slippery with snow and ice, at the same time cutting their way through barbed wire entanglements. The German machine guns played on the advancing French with unmerciful accuracy and soon the snow upon the hillsides was dyed red.

"Shouting 'Give us back Alsace,' the French continued their advance under this deadly fire and hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet followed in the trenches.

"German sharpshooters had evidently been ordered to pick off the French officers, for the list of killed among the men of rank was unusually high. As soon as the heights were taken the task of hauling artillery to the summits was begun."

The French troops attacked Altkirch fort by armored trains, which fell their way along the railway leading from Belfort through Altkirch to Muelhausen. Altkirch is being bombarded at present by the French artillery.

With a two-fold object the Germans have launched a series of fresh attacks upon the positions of the allies west and north of the river Oise and along the Aisne. Near Lassigny the Germans are attacking on the fighting line lying nearest to Paris. (Lassigny is west of the Oise, forty miles north of Paris, ten miles north of Compiegne, and seven miles south of Roye.)

The time of delivery of the more definite supplementary reply which the British government is to make is uncertain. It probably will be within two weeks. Further negotiations between the two governments concerning specific cases of detention of American vessels will precede the preparation of the final British answer.

**BRITAIN ANSWERS PROTEST**

American Ambassador Forwards It to Washington.

London, Jan. 9.—Walter H. Page, the American ambassador, received from the British government the preliminary reply to the American note protesting against the British interference with American shipping. He forwarded it immediately to Washington.

The local authorities appear to apprehend not only attacks from the outside, but internal disorders as well.

The archbishops of the state have been packed up ready for removal from the city, and many of them already have been sent away.

Preparations have been completed also for the removal of the treasury, and locomotives are kept constantly under steam in the railroad yards of Istanbul to meet the possible necessity of conveying the officials of the government to a place of safety on short notice.

**CANADA ARRESTS SOLDIERS**

Three Militiamen and Constable Held Without Bail For Killing American.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9.—A provincial constable, a corporal and two privates were arrested at Fort Erie on warrants issued at the instance of the attorney general of the province of Ontario, charging them with manslaughter in connection with the death of Walter Smith and the wounding of Charles Dorsch, American gunners, at Fort Erie, on Dec. 28 last. The men were held without bail.

**Foes Played Football.**

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The German army authorities have issued a general order prohibiting troops in the field from fraternizing with forces of the enemy, as they did at several points in the western theater of the war at Christmas time. To such an extent was this fraternizing carried out, that at one place where the Germans and British played football on Christmas day they agreed to suspend hostilities for two days more.

**Wales on Firing Line.**

London, Jan. 9.—The Prince of Wales has gone to the firing line at the head of 3000 Hertfordshire territorial, according to letters received in London. On New Year's day the prince marched twenty miles through the mud.

**FOR RENT: store room on Carlisle street. Apply to G. J. Bushman.—advertisement**

### MRS. FLORENCE CARMAN.

Murder Charge Against Her to Be Dropped.



### PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

Miss Anna Hollebaugh, Centre Square, is visiting friends at Middleburg for several days.

Miss Virgie Dugan, of Bigerville, was a Gettysburg visitor to-day.

Mrs. P. L. Parthemore and son, and Mrs. Jessie Hoffheins, who have been visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spangler, North Washington street, have returned to their homes.

Miss Anna Mummert who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Lentz, Chambersburg street, has gone to her home at Centre Mills.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Tipton, York street, a daughter.

Rev. N. S. Wolf is spending the day in Abbottstown.

Mrs. William Biddle and daughter, Miss Mildred Biddle, of Chambersburg street, are visiting friends in York to-day.

Mrs. Charles Ziegler, who has been visiting friends and relatives in town, is visiting in York.

E. H. Markley, of York street, was a visitor in New Oxford to-day.

Mrs. George Burgner, of Stratton street, is spending several days in Hanover.

Oscar Bushman, of Billsburg, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bushman, Steinwehr avenue.

Arthur P. McCleary, of Harrisburg, is visiting at the home of his mother, on Carlisle street.

Paul Rupp, who has been at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Rupp, West Middle street, has returned to McKeepsport where he is employed.

Mrs. Nicholas Redding, of York street

# PLENTY OF GUNS PROTECT CANAL

Equal to Any Likely to Be Used Against Them.

## COL. GOETHALS CONFIDENT.

**Builder of Great Waterway Tells Congress Committee That Big Guns Defending It Compare Favorably With Best on Any Foreign Warship—Equipped With Five Modern Forts.**

Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal and governor of the canal zone, told a subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations that the guns defending the canal were the equal of the best guns on any foreign warship. He denied the assertion that foreign ships could demolish the Panama forts while keeping out of range of the guns mounted on the canal defenses. High ranking officials of the army sustained his statements.

Colonel Goethals appeared before the subcommittee with Major General J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster general; Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, and Brigadier General Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery, to discuss the items in the appropriation bill having to do with fortifications. Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the subcommittee, conducted the discussion on canal fortifications.

The statements by Colonel Goethals were made in executive session behind closed doors, and in the hearing it was enjoined on those present that what was said was to be regarded as confidential.

The subject of chief interest was whether the canal could be defended against attack in the emergency of war. To questions asked in a long and painstaking series by Chairman Fitzgerald, Colonel Goethals told the committee that the plans for the protection of the canal were ample to make its defense as sure as was humanly possible.

### FIVE MODERN FORTS.

There are five modern forts there, constructed from plans made by the engineer corps, with the strongest work known in modern defense construction. The placing of these forts has been the study of joint boards of army and navy officers of the highest expert standing. In these fortifications, when complete, are to be one sixteen-inch gun, ten fourteen-inch guns, twenty-eight twelve-inch mortars and twelve six-inch guns. In all there are emplaced in the plan for the defense of the two approaches to the canal zone fifty-one guns, all of the highest power employed in coast defense.

The six inch guns are placed where they serve as auxiliary to the mine field, a very important element of defense at both approaches. These six inch guns are to be used to command the mine fields and drive off small boats that might attempt to sweep them.

In all his statements in regard to the fortifications at Panama Colonel Goethals had the assistance of the general officers who were with him. At the outset of the hearing Chairman Fitzgerald told them that they were all responsible for the work to be done on the bill and that every item should have their joint attention and most painstaking care because of the vital importance of the canal as a military base entering into the strength and effective operation of the fleet.

The number of trails along the zone, so that cavalry, field artillery and infantry might move rapidly for the protection of the canal from attack by land, the placing of more searchlights to make the coast artillery guns more effective, the development of the torpedo defense of both Colon and Panama; the provision of larger and better equipped yards for submarines and the stationing of a larger fleet of these vessels at both ends of the canal were fully discussed, and provision for them, it is declared, will appear in the bill in ample amounts for all work along these lines that can be accomplished during the coming year.

To the question whether the guns now at the canal would match those that might be used against them in the event of war Colonel Goethals replied that he thought they were equal to any such guns.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Fitzgerald, "that the big guns of foreign warships could stand off and reach us and demolish our forts and guns without our being able to reach them?"

"No, I don't," replied Colonel Goethals. "Our guns are of equal range, so far as our information goes."

### GUNS OF LARGE CALIBER.

The explanation was made by General Crozier that the seacoast guns at Panama were of as large caliber as any that would be likely to be brought against them, but that they were of less length, and so had to be used with a high trajectory and a low muzzle velocity to secure the greatest range required. They would carry the largest shells used in such guns—shells weighing 1,200 pounds and carrying 200 pounds of high explosive, which is all that if not more than can be claimed for the guns that might be engaged.

Colonel Goethals said there was an ample supply of ammunition on the isthmus—enough to supply the guns during their reasonable life in any possible engagement up to the point of being eroded so as to be worthless.

### DAILY THOUGHT.

In repaying kindness we ought to imitate fertile lands, which give back much more than they have received.—Cleopatra.

### WOUNDED BAVARIAN MAKES KAISER LAUGH.

The London Daily Mail says that according to a Silesian provincial newspaper the kaiser has been pouring out his heart to wounded German soldiers about "the many English calamities, of which the war has been so prolific."

After asking the convalescents at a base hospital in the eastern theater of the war about the nature of their wounds and congratulating them on the latest successes of their regiments, the war lord turned the conversation to the all pervading theme, England. Suddenly a stalwart Bavarian, who had listened wide eyed to the kaiser's remarks, sat up in bed and shouted in a rich provincial accent:

"Your majesty, you have a fine lot of relatives!"

Everybody present, the narrative says, was speechless with indignation over the Bavarian's strong language, but the kaiser laughed heartily, stepped over to the soldier's bed, slapped him jovially on the shoulder and gave him a hearty handshake of goodby.

### WOMAN TAXICAB DRIVER AT WORK IN NEW YORK.

First of Sex to Invade Gotham Wears Leopard Cap and Cape.

A taxicab driving east on Fifth Avenue, New York city, entered Broadway and stopped on Broadway. The driver was Miss William K. Russay, the first woman taxicab driver in New York city.

Even before it was seen the driver was wearing skirts her appearance attracted attention. She wore on her head a huge cap of leopard skin and around her neck and over her shoulders the yellow and black spotted pelt of the same fierce animal. As soon as the car stopped and the driver climbed down there was no further room for mistake. She wore a brown skirt that came down just below the tops of her high tan boots and a brown jacket. Her forearms were lost in black leather gloves that came to the elbow.

Several other taxi drivers on the corners formed groups and discussed the来了 invasion of their business.

Finally they decided to accept it graciously. They talked shop and gave her advice until a party of men came up and asked if her taxicab was engaged.

"Where do you want to go?" she asked.

"No place in particular," answered one of the men. "Just take us down Broadway a ways. All we want is to have the first ride in your taxi."

The car trudged down Broadway,

making a sensation for several blocks.

Then Miss Russay collected the first fare and tip ever collected by a woman taxicab driver in New York city. It was a big tip, Miss Russay said, but she would not name the amount.

### LIMITS THE LYLE CHIMES.

Wealthy Tenant (N. J.) Widow Restricted to Four Times a Day.

The Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis made an order in Jersey City, N. J., regulating the playing of chimes at Happyland, the Tenancy estate of Mrs. Gertrude Lyle, the wealthy widow of John F. Lyle. Persons living in Tenancy had testified that their nerves were being shattered by the jangling of the 2,000-ton bells in the Lyle tower, which were rung at frequent intervals, night and day.

The chimes were installed in August, 1911. In September Mrs. Lyle's neighbors appealed to the local board of health for relief from the chimes. By November the Tenancy folk learned from the local board of health that no relief could be granted from that quarter.

Last January Mrs. Alice Bailey, who lived with her father, Charles T. Buckley, an aged lawyer, 150 feet from the Tenancy tower, and Henry J. Branton and his wife, who lived 250 feet from the tower, employed Wendell J. Wright to start injunction proceedings against Mrs. Lyle to stop the bells.

The decision of the vice chancellor provides that quarter hourly playing of a theme from Elijah must cease. This theme, which consists of eight notes, may be played three times each day, once at 8 o'clock in the morning, once at noon and again at sunset. Mrs. Lyle may also have one hymn tune played each day upon the chimes and two on Sunday.

### WHEAT CROP MAKES A TOWN.

It Was Prairie About a Month Ago and Now Has 500 Inhabitants.

All recent records of town building have been shattered by the growth of Killdeer, N. D., terminus of the north line branch out of Mandan. About a month ago the site was bare prairie. Today five elevators are in course of construction, the Northern Pacific Railroad company is building a roundhouse and small shops, two banks, a news paper office, a hundred residences and thirty-five stores are being built.

There are at least 500 persons there now, making their homes in tents or shanties until adequate quarters can be built.

Killdeer is in Dunn county and in the center of a community that is changing from stock to wheat farming.

### CHIEF EXPORT.

Berne, Switzerland, exports a much higher value in Swiss cheese than in Swiss watches.

## HOW NAVIES SIZE UP SINCE THE WAR

Ratings Are Much the Same Despite Losses.

### UNITED STATES BAD THIRD.

Kaiser's Lead May Have Been Increased Owing to Dreadnaughts Built and Building—Great Britain Has Lost Three Battleships, One Dreadnaught and Two Pre-Dreadnaughts.

### WATCHFUL WAITING.

Stock owners should sit tight and not become panicky over the foot and mouth epidemic, says the American Cattlemen. The famous "watchful waiting" policy applies here. When the disease appears nearby don't visit the place and visitors should be kept away. Tie up the dogs. Shut off the infected farms so far as possible, but no need to get a scare and sell all stock as some western farmers are reported doing. We have had the epidemic before and always the scare has been much greater than the damage.

### HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Some Facts About Plague That Is Causing Havoc in Many States.

Somewhere in southern Michigan a few weeks ago a cow became ill. She was feverish, saliva dripped from her mouth, her milk supply ceased, she became lame and ulcers formed in her mouth.

Today fourteen states in the Union are quarantined against the hoof and mouth disease, the most dreaded disease among hooved animals. Millions of dollars have been sacrificed in the thousands of animals that have been slain to stop the spread of the disease.

The Chicago stockyards for the first time in almost half a century were absolutely emptied of cattle, sheep and hogs, and the national and state governments are exerting every effort to stay the pestilence which is bound to prove so costly and to deplete our food supply so greatly.

In England in 1871 there was a siege that cost the country \$10,000,000. Germany in 1905 suffered a loss of \$100,000,000.

The present is the fifth and most severe outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease that has visited this country in New England an outbreak in 1902 cost 5,000 animals. It is impossible at this time to state how many animals

were lost.

The Basis For Comparison.

The figures for construction, built and building a year ago seem to afford the best obtainable basis for a comparison of the German and British strength.

According to these figures and not considering any losses, Germany would

now have a total warship tonnage of 1,228,208, while that of Great Britain would be 2,591,291, or slightly more than twice that of Germany.

The losses on each side, however, have been considerable. Without including small vessels belonging to Germany which have been interned on the German battle cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which are in the war, but confined to action with the Turkish fleet.

Germany has lost to date a total of 103,840 tons, according to the best obtainable information.

England, on the other hand, has lost 173,145 tons, or 79 per cent more than have the Germans. Deducting these losses the present tonnage of both sides would appear to be about 2,481,156 for Great Britain and 1,324,368 for Germany.

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# The Fifth Man

By Kathryn Williams

Dramatized for the screen from novel of James Oliver Curwood

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## CHAPTER VII.

### The Madman's Flight.

"Another day," the girl said, continuing her story. "I happened to enter the hut unexpectedly. The old man thought I was strolling on the beach, and he believed that Chacha at that hour, was in the village securing food supplies. But Chacha entered right behind me. We both glistened into the bedroom where the old man slept. And what we both saw—both Chacha and I—was this—the old man was sitting by a table with a little chest lying before him. From this chest he was taking handfuls of golden coins and pouring them through his fingers, gloating over them the while like a miser."

"Seeing this, the negro, Chacha, turned and tiptoed out of the hut. But there was an evil grin on his face. I wondered what it meant. I wondered, too, why Chacha tiptoed out of the hut, pretending, for my benefit, that he had not seen the gold."

"The old man now heard my heels click on the board floor in the sitting room. With a wild cry he sprang up and slammed the bedroom door in my face."

"Presently he came from the bedroom rubbing his hands as if with great satisfaction. And the look of the miser gloating over his secret hoard was still upon his face."

"Ah, daughter," he said. "Did you say you were my daughter?"

"This speech alone should have made me know that the old man was fast losing his reason. But I tell you that at that time I did not suspect that he was going mad—did not dream of such a thing."

"Once again I said to him, 'Sonor, won't you please help me to get to my own country?'

"And to my astonishment he replied: 'Help you? You mean pay your passage to the United States? Why, how can I? I am poor. I have no money—no, not one centavo other than we need for our bread and butter.'

"Now, I knew this was a lie. I knew that he had plenty of golden coins in his bedroom—enough gold, surely, to pay my passage on the finest steamer afloat. Intuitively I felt that I must not let him know that I had seen that gold. I feared that, if I told him I knew of that secret hoard, he might drive me out of his house altogether and place me at the mercy and on the bounty of the Spanish-American natives. So I did not contradict him, spoke no word of my knowledge of his gold. And now he came close to me and pointed a long, bony finger at me, saying:

"I believe you are my daughter, after all. Yes, you are my daughter. When you were a child you fell and struck the fender in our living-room. The scar resulting from the wound you then received is on your shoulder now. Let me show it to you—to prove that you are my daughter."

"No!" I cried. "I am not your daughter. I have no such scar."

"He seized me roughly and tore open my waist and searched my shoulder—searched in vain for the scar he had declared was there."

"God in heaven!" he now cried, very wildly. "You are not my daughter after all. No, not my daughter. But—all the same you are a specimen—a specimen, do you hear?—a specimen of the same species as she. You have been sent to me to keep as a specimen of the same genus as my daughter. Yes, I shall keep you—keep you always—as a specimen. Oh, do not fear."

**CHAPTER VIII.**

### "My Name Is Joan Darey."

"And all this was two years ago," I now said.

"Two years—yes!"

"Two years!" I gasped. "You mean to say that you have been in the clutches of that insane devil for all of two whole years?"

"Yes! Two long years. But I must say he was good to me in every respect except that of allowing me my freedom. For two years I lived in that dreadful cage in which you found me. But always he told me what a fine 'specimen' I was and how necessary it was that I be well fed and watered. And so I never wanted for food nor for utensils with which to brush my hair and make myself as presentable as possible. He would bring me the most beautiful skins and insist that I make myself new 'dresses' out of them. That's how you came to behold me—dressed in this barbarous fashion."

"It may be barbarous," I said, with enthusiasm and admiration, "but it is picturesque—it is beautiful. You are yourself the most—well, excuse me for coming close to personalities—but your name? What's your name?"

"Joan. Joan Darey. And I must be twenty-one years old, too—because I sailed on that last fatal voyage just after my nineteenth birthday."

"Joan," I said, "you are the fairest—pardon me—I mean that we must hasten on now, toward the coast, however far off the coast may be. We must look for food, too. There is wild honey and berries in this jungle. We must find them—or starve."

She laughed. I was the first time I had heard her laugh—and the last for long time to come.

"Speaking of food," I said, "do you know—yes, I'm sure—this is the stream into which they threw my gun. Look! I still have cartridges. If I can find that rifle of mine we shall not

want for food. I saw some wild ducks during our flight, and other jungle birds that are perfectly good food."

"Thus he chattered and planned for an hour or more. And now, now at last, I knew that this old man with whom I was making my home and upon whose bounty I was dependent for protection and even for my sustenance—I realized that this old man was a maniac—a man driven insane by grief over the loss of his daughter—madness superinduced now by his insane belief that I resembled that lost daughter and was a 'specimen' just like her."

"That night I decided to take heroic measures to free myself from the old man. In the dead of night I arose, dressed and began stealing softly out of the house. But suddenly, in the darkness, strong arms seized me and a horrible hand was clapped over my mouth to keep me from screaming. And out of the hut and into the night I was carried—and away from the village. Into the forest I was dragged and by now I knew that I was in the clutches of the black man, Chacha, while the old madman followed us."

"They tied me to a tree in the forest and the madman said to his servant:

"Chacha, she is going to run away tonight with a man. Do you hear?"

She was going to elope with a rascal who would never let me see her again. But no! I, you see, Chacha, am a man of action and resource and divination. I divined that this specimen was going to run away with a man. So I caused you to seize her and bring her off!

• • • •

Here again John Gaunt ceased his narrative and fell into silence, suffering from his thoughts of that terrible hour in which he and his Joan were recaptured by the strangest captors ever man had to be taken back to the strongest prison ever man heard of as "specimens" treasured by madmen.

Pulling himself together, however,

the Fifth Man now resumed his tale as follows:

(Continued on Monday)

## ELECTION NOTICE

Annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bigerville National Bank, will be held in their banking house at 2:00 o'clock on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915, for the purpose of electing seven directors for the ensuing year.

E. D. HEGES  
Cashier

### Preventable Accidents.

"It is not possible," says Safety Engineering, "to stop an accident of a particle getting into the eye, nor is it possible to prevent crossbars from slipping, and many like conditions, but should a rope break or a chain give way it in most instances is a preventable accident, and it is up to the safety department to see who was negligent in not giving this condition proper attention and inspection before the rope was put into service or having it properly inspected during service."

### Celebrity Forgotten.

It is remarked by the New York World that probably not one person in 10,000 passing through John street, that city, knows that it was named Schwartz about 1330. It is claimed that artillery was used by the Moors of Spain in 1345, and at Crecy in 1346.

### Arbitration.

First Director—"Gentlemen, the question is, Shall we arbitrate?" Second Director—"Never! Why, if we submitted this dispute to arbitration, we might have to concede something." —Life.

## Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper  
by Pictorial Review

IN PALE BLUE CREPE.



The new fancy ribbons make acceptable sashes for youthful frocks, which are finished at the back with long loops and ends.

CUTTING GUIDE GO12

SKIRT

PIECING FOR SKIRT

FOLD OF 4-1/2 INCH MATERIAL WITHOUT SEAM

Pictorial Review pattern No. 6012. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

## The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

### FARE FOR THE FASTIDIOUS.

DESSERTS made with gelatin are tempting in appearance. They may be shaped to suit the taste or occasion in pretty molds and garnished in the most elaborate style.

Amber Jelly—Take two tablespoonsfuls gelatin, one-half cupful boiling water, one-half cupful cold water, three cupfuls sweet cider, sugar to taste. Soak gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Dissolve in boiling water, add cider and sugar. Stir until dissolved and pour into mold.

### Utilizing Steak Cake.

Chartruese of Jelly—Take a round sponge cake, cut out the center, leaving the bottom and sides thick enough to hold a quart of jelly. With gelatin prepare a strawberry, orange or peach jelly, and when it is ready to form turn into the cake and set aside in a cool place. When time to serve cover the top with the chilled froth from a cup of cream and a cup of milk, which have been beaten together. Flavor the cream with vanilla and add one-fourth cupful of confectioner's sugar before whipping.

### Carnished With Jelly.

Macaroon Morsels—Take one tablespoonful gelatin, one-quarter cupful cold water, three eggs, one-eighth teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful vanilla, two cupfuls milk, one-third cupful sugar, two-thirds cupful powdered macaroons. Soak gelatin in the cold water five minutes. Make a custard of the yolks of eggs, milk, sugar and salt. Add gelatin to the hot custard and set in a cool place. As it thickens add the beaten whites of the eggs, macaroons and vanilla. Serve in patties shells and garnish with red jelly put through a ricer.

### Served Very Cold.

Cocoanut Cream—Take one table-spoonful gelatin, one-quarter cupful cold water, one-third cupful sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, three eggs, two cupfuls milk, one cupful cocoanut, pinch of salt. Beat the yolks of eggs and add sugar. When the milk is about boiling stir in the eggs and sugar and cook until the mixture thickens. Remove from fire and add gelatin, which should be soaked in the cold water five minutes. When beginning to set add cocoanut and whites of eggs beaten stiff, with flavoring. Like a mold with sections of orange and pour in custard.

### Advice for the Timid.

Don't be afraid to be alone. Until you overcome such fear, you are in a pitiful state of dependence. It means that you must fasten your presence upon some other human being at all times, welcome or not, for you will grow selfish in your fear, and ignore the rights of others.

### Artillery.

Artillery, of course, had to wait upon gunpowder. It is absolutely impossible to say when and where it was first used. The first piece may have been made by a German named Schwartz about 1330. It is claimed that artillery was used by the Moors of Spain in 1345, and at Crecy in 1346.

### Fieckless Errand of Courage.

We can't help admiring the courage of an old maid who makes a suitor propose twice before accepting him, although she knows he's her last chance—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### STORY full of fine romantic color, with the glamour of the Far East running through it and just a touch of oriental mysticism to add zest to the adventures of the hero and heroine, our new serial

## MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

It is a Great Tonic After a Life of Physical Inactivity.

In several respects mountain climbing is a peculiarly wholesome form of athletic sport for the large number of persons whose vocations are sedentary. The indoor life which these persons commonly lead and the protection from even the slightest rigors of climate which their mode of housing and fitness of work afford them are more than likely to render them susceptible to the extremes of weather. It is for precisely such unexposed persons that an occasional trip to the highlands and an Alpine excursion has most refreshing recuperative and stimulative in store, according to physicians.

The heart is called on to exert itself to a degree which, in an otherwise healthy subject, will be followed only by the invigoration characteristic of most exercise. The advantage is not confined to a single organ, for the respiratory mechanism, the entire musculature of the body as well as the cardiac and circulatory apparatus, and the general metabolic processes apparently benefit in ways not readily definable in scientific terms. In addition to an indefinite feeling of well-being considerable skill is acquired in certain of the performances of mountain climbing or other feats of alpine sport. The combination has shown its wholesome and invigorating influence on many an individual suffering from the "flag" of a life of physical inactivity—Journal of the American Medical Association.

### Called Forth a Protest.

Ralph Tenney tells of a schoolboy in Sabea who asked his mother to help him with a problem starting, "If a woman paid her grocer 50 cents a dozen for eggs?" "Gracious me," said the mother, "I wouldn't work such a problem. Fifty cents a dozen for eggs! No woman would pay it, and I think it's scandalous to ask such problems; they teach one extravagance."

Kansas City Star.

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### STORY full of fine romantic color, with the glamour of the Far East running through it and just a touch of oriental mysticism to add zest to the adventures of the hero and heroine, our new serial

## Parrot & Co.

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## M. R. SNIDER

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## 1915 SALE DATES 1915

### JANUARY

Straban  
Cumberland  
Mt. Pleasant  
Butler  
Cumberland

Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson

### FEBRUARY

New Chester  
Straban  
Mt. Pleasant  
Cumberland  
Franklin  
Hamilton  
Mt. Pleasant  
Straban

Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson  
Thompson

### MARCH

Oxford  
Straban  
Mt. Joy

Slaybaugh  
Thompson  
Lightner

### APRIL

Oxford  
Straban  
Mt. Pleasant  
Near Bermudian  
Franklin  
Straban

Slaybaugh  
Thompson  
Slaybaugh

### MAY

Straban  
Mt. Pleasant  
Near Bermudian  
Franklin  
Straban

Slaybaugh  
Thompson  
Slaybaugh

### JUNE

# 40,000 STORM THE TABERNACLE

Women Injured in Crush to Hear Billy Sunday.

## POLICE RUSHED TO SCENE

Riot Calls Sent in When Crowds in Philadelphia Shatter Windows in Auditorium.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—Women were trampled on and injured when thousands of persons stormed the doors of Billy Sunday's tabernacle last night to gain admission after the building was already crowded.

The shrieks of women in danger and the clanging of bells of arriving ambulances penetrated inside the huge building and caused additional excitement there.

Two riot calls were sent in, and more than 100 policemen responded. More than an hour elapsed before the panic was lulled and the crowd dispersed. The police estimate the number of persons who stormed the doors of the tabernacle at 40,000.

Prayer meetings were started in Loran square in the height of the panic. The singing of hymns by these worshippers mingled with the frightened cries of the women endangered in the frenzied crowd.

The panic virtually was confined to Wood street, on the north side of the tabernacle. Here windows were broken by the crush of men and women who fought for entrance to hear Billy Sunday preach.

Some of the injured women were treated in the emergency hospital established at the tabernacle, others by physicians or hospital ambulances. Several were taken to hospitals. None was hurt seriously.

The crowd was so dense that those a little distance from the tabernacle did not know the danger to which they were subjecting the front ranks. They did not know that the doors of the building had been closed and kept pushing those in front of them.

Women mounted to the shoulders of their escorts and were helped to climb to the roof of the tabernacle. Others fainted in the crush and were kept from being trampled to death by men about them, who supported them as best they could.

Last night was devoted especially to students from the colleges of the city and as far away as Princeton and Johns Hopkins in Baltimore. Despite the newspaper announcements to this effect, it was apparent that those sands thought they would be safe in taking a chance to get in.

Never in his life of long service has "Billy" Sunday, the man, been paid so great a tribute as he was paid by the youth—young men and young women—of this city. When he saw that crowd and heard it, his lips trembled, tears sprang to his eyes and he had them for an instant in his handkerchief.

Many of the rough sayings of the evangelist were omitted from the sermon and Billy spoke in a fatherly sort of way, as if he was giving advice to his own son. After the glee club of the West Philadelphia school had sung Billy made a jump for the center of the platform and was off with a good start as soon as the cheerers would let him.

"I am talking to the future over the long distance telephone," and the audience laughed at the first sentence. "And I want to tell you that it takes something more than a mortar board hat, a pipe and a raff to make a successful man."

The point was made and the students were quiet as he started to speak of the late President McKinley. "And it is for such days as these when we honor the memory of great men that I am glad—just as we are all glad there is a Christmas to remind us of Jesus Christ, or a labor day to remind us of the man who makes this country what it is."

Then he almost ran to the edge of the platform, where he asked the audience if they knew what he would do with all the popular writers of the day.

"What?" some one in the rear called out.

"I'd sentence every one to life imprisonment and give you only good books to read," he replied. "Improve your mind and have some definite object in your life. Don't try and murder every good desire you have, but rise even above yourself. I hold that a boy who studies is a thousand times as good as the one who stands around the saloon with cigarette hanging from his mouth. Branch out and improve your character."

## BILLY SUNDAY TO SEE WILSON

Evangelist Will Go to Washington to Greet President.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—Billy Sunday will meet President Wilson Monday, Jan. 18, at the White House, according to a message received by the evangelist from Congressman Nelson of Wisconsin.

Sunday will leave Philadelphia on the morning of the 18th and return the same evening. He will deliver an address in Convention Hall, Washington, in the afternoon. The hall accommodates 10,000, and will probably be crowded. Sunday and his wife and assistants will make the flying trip to Washington.

I Will be in GETTYSBURG Every TUESDAY, At Pen. Myers' Jewelry Store To Examine Eyes and Fit Glasses. W. H. DINKLE Graduate of Optics

WHEAT HITS \$1.41

May High Level Exceeded Only Four Times Since the Civil War. Chicago, Jan. 9.—May wheat on the board of trade touched \$1.41 1/4, the highest, with the exception of four times, caused by corners, since the Civil War.

The close was unsettled, with May at \$1.40 1/2, a gain of 2 1/2 cents. The top price reached a height more than half a dollar above the price at the beginning of the European war.

It was announced that bids from Great Britain at the American seaboard had risen four cents. It was also stated that a cargo of Durum wheat, used in making macaroni, had been sold at the rate of \$2.07 a bushel delivered in Italy. Only a day ago it was thought a marvel to get \$1.92 1/2 for Durum that was also bought subject to the cost of all charges to the Mediterranean.

## TOOTH IN LUNG KILLS GIRL

Molar Slips Down Wind Pipe and Pneumonia Is Result.

York, Pa., Jan. 9.—An autopsy performed following the death of twenty-two-year-old Ethel Wright, of Red Lion, near here, revealed a large back tooth lodged in her right lung. Nine weeks ago all the girl's upper teeth were extracted by a York dentist, and it is believed that one of them slipped down her wind pipe. The infection produced pneumonia.

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**I**t is not enough to read the daily papers. Your ability to understand things and to discuss them in an intelligent manner depends on the correct summary you get of the World's facts. All of the very latest and convenient methods of compiling statistics have been brought into play in the making of this great National Hand Book.

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These articles are interestingly written by authorities and are profusely illustrated. In addition to these there are hundreds of new and interesting features that space will not permit us to tell you about here.

The price is 25 cents. If the book is to be mailed out of town Eight Cents must be added to pay postage.

The Handy Almanac Encyclopedia and Year Book for 1915 contains approximately 300 pages including a carefully prepared index, and numerous illustrations.

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\$5.00 WORTH OF INFORMATION FOR THE NOMINAL SUM OF 25 CENTS

## DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

It seems something always has to happen to spoil Father's enjoyment





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NOW  
PRICES REDUCED

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY FROM US NOW, BECAUSE ON THE SAME HIGH QUALITY MERCANDISE WHICH WE ALWAYS SELL WE HAVE MADE LOWER PRICES.

WE COULD NOT EXACTLY FIGURE OUT JUST HOW MANY GOODS TO BUY FOR OUR WINTER DEMAND. ON WHAT WE HAVE LEFT WE HAVE CUT THE PRICES, AND CUT THEM LOW. SO WE CAN QUICKLY CLEAR OUT OF OUR STORE EVERY PIECE OF WINTER GOODS WE HAVE LEFT OVER.

THE SOONER YOU COME THE BETTER THE PICKING WILL BE.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

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Beef Hides	14 and 15c per lb.
Horse "	\$4.00 and \$5.00 hide.
Calf "	\$1.50
Tallow	5cts. per lb.
<b>FURS</b>	
No. 1 Skunk	\$1.50
" 2 "	1.10
" 3 "	.50
" 4 "	.25
No. 1 Coon	\$1.50
Opossum	from .50 to 10 cents.
Raccoon	" \$1.20 " 25 "
Grey Fox	" 1.25 " 50 "
Red "	" 4.00 " 1.00
Mink	" 3.00 " 1.00
Muskats (winter)	.18
" (fall, large)	.15
" (medium)	.10
" (kit)	.05

AM IN THE MARKET AT ALL TIMES FOR JUNK	
Iron (delivered)	.35 per Cwt.
Rags	.75 " "
Rubber (boots and shoes)	.05 " lb.
" (Auto Tires)	.04 " "
" (Inner Tubes)	.10 " "
Brass	.08 " "
" (light)	.05 " "
Copper	.10 " "

Zink, lead, paper, all kinds of metals wanted.

Bring to my place or telephone for me.

My recommendation is seventeen years of reputable dealing in Adams County. This should entitle me to a share of your business.

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GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr. Successor to Geo. Wolf's Sons Co. Per Bu

Wheat	\$1.28
Corn	.65
Rye	.70
New Oats	.46

### RETAIL PRICES

Per 100

Hand Packed Bran	1.50
Course Spring Bran	1.40
Corn and Oats Chops	1.50
Shomaker Stock Food	1.50
Cotton Seed Meal	1.60
Cotton Seed Meal per ton	\$31.00
White Middlings	1.65
Red Middlings	1.50
Rye Chey	1.70
Timothy Hay	.90
Bailed Straw	.65
Plaster	\$7.50 per ton
Cement	\$1.40 per bbl

Per Bu

Flour	\$5.60
Western Flour	7.90
Wheat	\$1.40
Corn	.75
Shelled Corn	.90
Western Oats	.60

DR. M. T. DILL

DENTIST

BIGLERVILLE PA

Will be at York Springs Wednesday of Each Week. Bendersville Friday of Each Week

## PROSPERITY OURS IF ALL CHEER UP

This Is Optimistic 1915 Greeting by Secretary Redfield.

### AVOID GROUCH, GO TO WORK

There Is No Warrant For Gloom and Despair, Says Commerce Head—Our Opportunity For Improved Conditions Waits on Us, So Grasp It, He Advises Business Men of Country.

Secretary Redfield in a greeting for 1915 to merchants and manufacturers of the country bids them reach out for the prosperity he sees within their grasp.

There is no warrant, Mr. Redfield declared, for gloom or despair. The ill effects of the European war on American enterprise are passing and new vistas for commercial ventures are opening with each new day.

This message in part follows:

"If you want prosperity do your own share to bring it, and do it now. Get that audition on your shop going. It will cost you less now than six months will. Is trade a bit dull in the works? Get those improvements begun. Prices are low and likely to rise. You've been thinking of that contract work. Better start it yourself before things get the start of you."

"This country slows down a bit now and then, but it never stops growing, and it always moves up and down. We don't know what it means in most of the United States to have real general distress. Think of Belgium and Poland. O man with a grouch, and sink into your hole and pull it in after you! Then think of your sins and your blessings and come out with your courage in working order."

"Cunningham went to the place where the fight had occurred and tried to find his friend's body. He was told that a number of persons had been killed in the fight and they had all been buried side by side. He was shown the graves, but saw no reason why he should exhume his friend's body. Returning to his cabin, he opened the letter that had been received and learned that Prower's father and two older brothers had been taken ill and all had died within a period of a few weeks.

"A month from that time Cunningham appeared in England and claimed to be Howard Prower, now Earl of Brokefield. There was no one of the family to receive him except a sister of the late earl, who did not doubt that he was her nephew.

"No one disputed the identity of the claimant except Lady Gladys Pembroke, the daughter of a neighboring nobleman who would have been Howard Prower's wife except for his poverty. She had not married and when the heir returned expected a happy meeting. To play the part of her lover was more than Cunningham could accomplish, and she at once pronounced him an impostor.

"But notwithstanding this assertion, which was not very largely accepted, Cunningham established himself as the Earl of Brokefield. He had played the part of a peer some four months, when who should appear but the real earl. Prower had been left for dead by those who had attacked him and those who had joined in his defense. Before they had returned to bury the dead he had crawled away. When he had recovered he looked for his chum, but did not find him. Later he had heard of his father's and brother's death and at once started for England.

"When one day Howard Prower walked into his home and met his old friend face to face the latter turned pale. There was one of two courses which he might choose—step down and out or claim that the newcomer was an impostor. He chose the latter course. He ignored his visitor, saying that he had come to personate the real Howard Prower, but that he would be unable to substantiate his claim.

"Prower, aghast at such treatment, withdrew and entered suit against the man who had usurped his title and his property. His aunt unfortunately adhered to the opinion that Cunningham was her nephew. This left Lady Gladys Pembroke the only witness in Prower's favor, and her evidence was not counted so valuable as that of a member of the claimant's family. Nevertheless, Lady Gladys warmly espoused Howard's cause, and the relations of lovers that had existed before he left for America were resumed.

"One witness was found in an old woman who had nursed Howard when he was a baby. But she had never seen him since that time, and her evidence was not considered of much value, especially since in her old age she had lost her eyesight. However, at the trial she was called to the witness stand and testified as follows:

"I have not seen Howard Prower since he was a baby, when I used to give him his bath and wheel him in his perambulator, but if I could see plainly now as then I would know him, for I noticed on him a defect I have never seen in any one else. His eyes were of a different shade of blue."

"The two claimants were at once examined carefully. Nearly all the examiners pronounced that the blue of Howard's right eye was slightly lighter than that of his left.

"This settled the case definitely, and he was adjudged to be the Earl of Brokefield. He married Lady Gladys. Cunningham was sent to prison for a term of years for making false pretensions.

## THE TWO CLAIMANTS

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

Howard Prower and Ralph Cunningham, two young Englishmen, met in the gold country of Colorado and became fast friends.

These young men, having compared notes, learned that they came from eminent British families. Prower was a younger son of a nobleman, and Cunningham claimed to be a graduate of Oxford. Besides the fact of their being fellow countrymen, there was a strong resemblance between them. They were nearly the same height and build, and both light complexioned. There was one difference between them, though it was scarcely noticeable. Prower's right eye was of a slightly different shade of blue from his left eye.

But there was a great difference in the character of the two men. Howard Prower was a kind hearted, noble man; Cunningham was a devil. They prospected together for a time, agreeing that if one struck paying dirt he would share it with the other. Finally Cunningham dug a hole in the ground for which he was offered a hundred thousand dollars. He had no intention of sharing it with Prower and was deliberating how he could beat him out of his portion when a letter came addressed to Howard Prower, earl of Brokefield.

Prower was away on a prospecting tour when the letter came. Both men had been away from England for ten years. If Prower were out of the way Cunningham might return, pass himself off for the new earl and thus appropriate the title and estates. While he was deliberating on this plan word was received that Prower had been attacked by claim jumpers and murdered.

Cunningham went to the place where the fight had occurred and tried to find his friend's body. He was told that a number of persons had been killed in the fight and they had all been buried side by side. He was shown the graves, but saw no reason why he should exhume his friend's body. Returning to his cabin, he opened the letter that had been received and learned that Prower's father and two older brothers had been taken ill and all had died within a period of a few weeks.

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Daily Thought.

It is only the man who deserves a kindness who knows how to be grateful for it.—Arnold.

## SNIPING ALMOST SAME AS MURDER

Oxford Professor Fighting In  
Trench Finds It So.

### AWFUL NEW GERMAN SHELL

It Is Called the Minenwerfer and Is Two Feet Long—It Smashes the Earthworks and Blows Men to Bits, Stupefying and Poisoning Others. Shot From Distance of 300 Yards.

Oxford university has responded with great enthusiasm to England's call for men. Two-thirds of the members of the university are either in active service at the front or training that they may be sent on. No class has responded better than the Oxford dons. All of them up to the age of sixty are in training, the younger for commissions, the older for home defense should need arise.

It is literally true that Oxford is no longer an English university. The largest part of the student body are Americans and Indians, with the usual number of orientals and those few Englishmen who are either under age or physically unfit.

Professors and students in the medical department (or that part of it not in France with the Royal Army Medical corps) are getting degrees by curing the wounded at home. The examination schools, the Masonic building and the town hall are military hospitals. Many of the college gardens have been turned over to the Red Cross for the exclusive use of convalescents. It was found necessary to keep the Germans, of whom there are some 250, in a place apart.

Professor Describes Fighting.

One very interesting description of fighting in Belgium comes from a Belgian professor of Latin and Greek, who writes back to his junior dean and has evidently found things of more importance than sentence or paragraph structure. He has been a master of scouts since the outbreak of the war and writes from somewhere near Ypres, though the names of towns and units were carefully excised by the censor in France. The letter follows:

"This is the thirteenth day in the trenches, at least I think so, but I can hardly tell, and I have experienced everything but a bayonet charge and a wash. We have been holding trenches in a pine wood—at least it was a pine wood, now it is match wood, soaked, splintered, spattered with wet and blood. There has been no hand to hand fighting. It has all been done by the shell and rifle fire with pneumatic bombs. The Germans' main trench runs in a line, whose nearest point is 500 and farthest 1,200 yards from us. But in between they have been burrowing up, and in the last few days, when I have been sent to the front, I have been discovered subsidiary trenches, pits and dugouts from within 100 to 30 yards of our line. You can't see them because of the tangled woods, but you can hear the men digging and hacking as soon as you get five yards out. I myself have constantly within the last few days been within thirty yards. This morning I shot at four men in a